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reviewers with a bias are employed that we reproduce some of them here :

"The author of this book," says Mr. Murray, "deserves the highest credit for his good intentions. * * * The plan of the book and the idea of producing it are most creditable to Mr. Cooke, but he should have induced someone else to carry the matter into effect. * * * Over the ground covered by the list of subjects there is, indeed, wanted a good, trustworthy, popular guide. Mr. Cooke would have been the better for such a guide."

In defense of his work, Dr. Cooke contents himself with reprinting Mr. Murray's review in "Grevillea," and pointing out the fact that Mr. Murray is an officer of the Botanical Department of the British Museum, while he, himself, is similarly attached to Kew. N. L. B.

Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Abies grandis. A. D. Webster. (Garden, xxxviii. 291, illustrated).

Acrostichum Yatesii, Sodiro. R. P. Luis Sodiro. (Anales Univ. Quito. iv. No. 29).

A new fern, related as *A. succisæfolia*, Thouars, discovered on Mt. Pinchincha, Ecuador, and dedicated to Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates.

Asclepias tuberosa. (Vick's Mag. xiii. 309, 310, illustrated).

Asplenium blepharodes, a new Fern from Lower California. D. C. Eaton. (Zoe, i. 197. Plate VII).

A species allied to *A. parvulum* collected by Mr. Brandegee at Sierra de Laguna in January, 1889, differing from that species in its stouter habit, and especially in its beautifully ciliate indurium, that of *A. parvulum* and other allied species being nearly or quite entire.

Azolla Caroliniana. (Proc. Nat. Sci. Assn. S. I., Oct. 9th, 1890.

At the meeting held on the above date, Mr. Thomas Craig showed specimens collected near Clove Lake, Staten Island, where it had been introduced by Mr. Samuel Henshaw in 1885. The plant is evidently thoroughly established in its northern home.

Barbacenia squamata. J. G. Baker. (Gard. Chron. viii. 408, fig. 81).

Botanical Notes, 1889. J. H. Carruth. (Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci. xii. 43, 44).

Notes on *Vitis palmata*, *V. æstivalis*, *Acer nigrum*, which is claimed as a species distinct from *A. saccharum*, *Polygonum erectum*, *Physalis lanceolata* and *Quercus tinctoria*.

Bromeliaceæ—New Guatemalan. J. G. Baker. (Journ. Bot. xxviii. 305, 306).

The following are described as new: *Æchmea* (*Hohenbergia*) *Isabellina*, *Æ.* (*Lamprococcus*) *Donnell-Smithii*, *Æ.* (*Platyæchmea*) *squarrosa* and *Tillandsia* (*Allardtia*) *sparsiflora*, all from the collections of Capt. J. Donnell Smith.

Bulletin No. XIX, Agricultural Experiment Station, Cornell University. (Pamph. 8vo. pp. 13, Ithaca, N. Y., 1890).

In this bulletin may be found reports upon various fruit blights, and figures representing leaves attacked by *Fusicladium dendriticum*, *Entomosporium maculatum*, *Taphrina deformans*, and *Glæosporium venetum*.

Cacti—Among the. C. H. Shinn. (Vick's Mag. xiii. 302-307, illustrated).

An account of the cactus flora of the Southwest, with figures of *Cereus giganteus*, *C. Pringlei*, *Echinocactus Emoryi*, *Opuntia Tuna*, *O. angustata*, *O. versicolor* and *Agave Palmeri*.

Cactus Family—The. Gerald Hastings. (Am. Garden, xi. 472-475, illustrated).

Cereus chloranthus, *Opuntia Tuna*, *Pelecyphora aselliformis*, var. *concolor*, and fruit of *Cereus Greggii* are figured.

Cactus Landscapes. Geo. Vasey. (Am. Garden, xi. 468-470, illustrated).

Figures are given of *Opuntia Whipplei* and *O. angustata*.

Cactuses In-doors and Out. (Am. Garden. xi. 459-467, illustrated).

This article also includes notes upon several cactus-like *Euphorbias*. The illustrations include *Cereus giganteus*, *Nopalea coccinellifera*, *Mamillaria micromeris*, *M. macromeris*, *Echinocactus Visnaga*, *E. Emoryi*, *E. hexædrophorus*, *Opuntia Rafinesquii*,

Leuchtenbergia principis, *Anhalonium fissuratum*, *Euphorbia meloformis*, *Rhipsalis salicornoides*, *Pereskia Bleo*.

Cactuses Under Culture. M. De Loup. (Am. Garden, xi. 470-471, illustrated).

Contains figures of *Cereus nycticaulis* and *Opuntia Ficus-Indica*.

Calochortus Madrensis. J. G. Baker. (Gard. Chron. viii. 391, fig. 78).

Canchalagua (Erythrea venusta). C. R. Orcutt. (West Amer. Sci. vii. 45, 46).

Chilenische Tertiärpflanzen. H. Engelhardt. (Abhand. Natur. Ges. Isis, 1890, 3-5).

A list of Tertiary plants from Chili.

Contributions to American Botany. XVII. Sereno Watson. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts and Sci. xxv. 124-163. Reprinted).

This includes: I—Miscellaneous notes upon North American plants, chiefly of the United States, with descriptions of new species. *Sisyrinchium humifusum*, Vahl, is referred to *Arabis* under the same specific name. The following new species are described: *Arabis Howellii*, from Oregon and California; *Streptanthus Lemmoni*, *S. barbatus*, *S. Arizonicus* and *S. campestris* from California and Arizona, and a synopsis of the known species of *Streptanthus* given; *Silene multinervia* and *S. Schockleyi* from California; *Trifolium Catalinae* from Santa Catalina Island; *Astragalus Forwoodii* from the Black Hills; *Vicia Thurberi* from the Rocky Mountains and *V. Hassei* from California; *Eriogynia uniflora* from Montana, and under this a discussion of the relations of the several genera recognized by Maximowicz as distinct from *Spiræa*, maintaining with that author that the Asiatic *Neillia* is distinct from *Physocarpa*, and that "*N. capitata*, Greene, can in no way be separated from the ordinary *P. opulifolia*. His *N. malvacea* also, judging from the characters, appears to be a common form of *P. Torreyi*;" but Dr. Watson has not seen *N. malvacea*; if this view be correct, that the two genera are distinct, and we are inclined to consider it so, then, apparently, the American shrubs must go to the genus *Episcotorus*, Raf., which has priority over *Physocarpa*; *Eremiastrum Orcuttii*, from Cali-

fornia; *Aster Forwoodii* and *Artemisia Forwoodii*, from the Black Hills; *Lepidospartum latisquamum*, from Nevada; *Hieracium nigrocollinum*, from the Black Hills; *Camassia Howellii*, from Oregon; *Ruppia occidentalis*, from British Columbia.

There are also discussions of a number of the species first characterized by the author in the sixth edition of Gray's Manual.

II. Descriptions of new species of plants, from northern Mexico, collected chiefly by Mr. C. G. Pringle, in 1888 and 1889. Eighty-seven species are here characterized, as well as the following new genera: *Sargentia*, in Rutaceæ; *Rhodosciadium*, in Umbelliferae, and *Faliscoa*, in Compositæ. N. L. B.

Coprinus from Montana—*Notes on a Species of*. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Microscope, x. 129-131, Pl. IV).

A figure and description of *Coprinus sclerotigenus*, found growing from a black sclerotium in sheep manure, near Great Falls, Montana.

Cornus Baileyi. J. M. Coulter. (Garden and Forest, iii. 464, fig. 58).

Distribution of Boracic Acid Among Plants. J. S. Callison. (Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. vii. 14-20).

Drought-Enduring Trees. J. L. Budd. (Garden and Forest, iii. 475, 476).

Notes upon introduced shrubs and trees which have thriven in Iowa during the past three years of short rainfall, when native species hardly held their own.

Elm—*The American*. (Garden and Forest, iii. 462, illustrated).

Attention is called, in this article, to the type of tree with short lateral branchlets covering the main limbs and trunk.

Epilobium—*A New*. Wm. Trelease. (Zoe. i. 210, 211).

E. Parishii of the *E. coloratum* group collected by Mr. Parish at San Bernardino, Cal., Nov. 1889, Nos. 2094 and 2095, and by Mr. Brandegee, near Todos Santos, Lower California.

Ferns—*Notes on Native*. F. H. Horsford. (Garden and Forest, iii. 516).

Notes on *Aspidium cristatum*, and its variety *Clintonianum*, *A. Thelypteris*, *A. aculeatum*, var. *Braunii*, *A. Noveboracense* and *A. fragrans*.

Floras of the United States and British America—A List of the State and Local. N. L. Britton. (Reprinted from the *Annals of the New York Academy of Science*, Vol. V).

At last students of the geographical distribution of North American plants have a complete index to works of reference on that subject. Considering that all the "notes and short lists of observations" have been excluded, one is astonished at the great number of titles that Dr. Britton has accumulated, there being no less than 791, consecutively numbered. The work is the extension and perfection of the series of papers begun in Vol. VIII. of *THE BULLETIN*, by Messrs. Gerard and Britton, entitled "Contributions towards a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States." The floras are divided into four classes, lettered from A to D, namely, those of lists without exact localities (205), those giving stations (286), those giving stations with notes or occasional descriptions (174), and descriptive lists (91). A few are not classified. The order of arrangement is by countries, States and counties. Aside from the reference value of this list it furnishes in itself some interesting historical facts.

The six Eastern States furnish 106; five Middle States and D. C., 121; six Southeastern States, 55; seven Southern States, 57; eleven of the Western States, including the Indian Territory, 191; Upper Missouri Region, 12; Rocky Mountain Region, 26; Great Basin Region, 15; Pacific Coast, 66; British America, 123, and Transcontinental Surveys, 10. The largest number credited to single States are New York, 65; California, 48; Massachusetts, 45; Pennsylvania, 30, and Ohio, 28.

Apparently the first list published was No. 232, A "Catalogue of Plants," observed by John Bannister in Virginia, published in London in 1668. The next, by Johannes Clayton, relates to the same region and was published in Leyden from 1739 to 1743. But then it is to be remembered that the Virginia of that day included many of our present States. Other old-timers were one in 1749-53 by Cadwallader Colden, relating to Orange Co. (N. Y.) plants, one by Rev. M. Cutler, Boston, 1785, referring to plants of the Eastern States; *Flora Caroliniana* by Thomas Walter in 1788, and Muhlenberg's Index to the Flora of Lancaster Co., Pa., published in 1793. Doubtless a critical examination of the

periods when this kind of list-making was most active, and a study of the causative influences, would prove highly interesting and profitable.

H. H. R.

Fungi—A Few New. J. B. Ellis and S. M. Tracy. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 76, 77).

Eleven new species are described.

Fungi—New North American. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Reprint from Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil., July 29, 1890).

Descriptions of one hundred and one species are given, with many interesting criticisms.

Grapes—A Classification of American. T. V. Munson. (Garden and Forest, iii. 474, 475. Also Bull. No. 3, Div. Pomology, U. S. Dept. Agriculture).

In this arrangement the author divides the genus, as recognized by him, into two sections, viz.: Euvitis, Planchon, and Puncticulosis, Munson. The first section is divided into seven series, called respectively Ripariæ, Occidentales, Coriaceæ, Labruscæ, Æstivales, Cordifoliæ and Cinerascentes. Section two is represented by the eighth series only, denominated Muscadiniæ. Twenty-five species are recognized. The following are as new: *Vitis Doaniana*, *V. Arizonica*, var. *glabra*, *V. Girdiana*, *V. Lincecumii*, var. *glauca*, *V. Simpsoni*, *V. Virginiana*, *V. cinerea*, var. *Floridana*, *V. Blancoii* and *V. Munsoniana*, Simp. Interesting and valuable notes are included in regard to hybridization and geographical range and distribution.

Grasses of the Southwest. Plates and Descriptions of the Grasses of the Desert Region of Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California. Part I. Geo. Vasey. (U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Botany, Bull. No. 12, 4to, 50 plates, Washington, 1890).

This is the most extensive contribution towards the illustration and description of our native grasses hitherto issued, and is an exceedingly valuable contribution to botanical science, as well as to that of agriculture. The drawings, made chiefly by Mr. Wm. R. Scholl, are accurate and artistic; most of the species being given natural size and accompanied by enlargements of the flowers. They are reproduced by lithography. From an introductory note we learn that this constitutes one-half of the first

volume of a work to be entitled "Illustrations of North American Grasses." Volume II. is to include the grasses of the Pacific Slope. We hope an extension of the plan may lead to a volume on the Eastern grasses. N. L. B.

Heteropsis Fenmani. D. Oliver. (Ic. Plant. Plate 1949).

A new Aroid, native of British Guiana.

Hollyhock Disease.—*A New*. E. A. Southworth. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 45-50, plate iii).

The new fungus here figured and described is called *Colletotrichum Althææ*.

Huckleberries and Blueberries—*Gaylussacia and Vaccinium sp.*

E. Lewis Sturtevant. (Trans. Mass. Hort. Soc. for Year 1890, part I, 17-38).

In a discussion regarding the common names the author says: "I have never yet heard the words Whortleberry and Bilberry used by uneducated country people, and yet these words are given prominence in American cyclopedias and by American authors. The popular method, in New England at least, seems to be to apply the name of Huckleberries to those kinds in which the seeds are prominent in the chewing, and Blueberries to those of other kinds in which the seeds are not noticeable, regardless of the real color." The twenty-one edible species are treated in the author's usual exhaustive manner regarding synonymy, bibliography, common names, etc., both for America and the Old World.

Isaria and an Attendant Pachybasium—*Note on a Minnesota Species of*. Conway MacMillan. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 75, 76).

Lavatera—*Is it an introduced Plant?* T. S. Brandegee. (Zoe, i. 188, 190).

Leucophyllum Texanum. C. S. Sargent. (Gard. and For. iii. 488, 489, fig. 63).

List of Native Ferns and Allies Grown at Cinchona. Author—Hart? (Ann. Rept. Pub. Gardens and Plantations of Jamaica, for year ending Sept. 30, 1890, 7, 8).

Læstingia squarrosa. T. S. Brandegee. (Zoe, i. 219, 220).

Madrona—*The*. (Garden and Forest, iii. 509, 510, illustrated).

An account and figure of *Arbutus Menziesii*.

Medicinischen Pflanzen von Alabama—*Die*. Carl Mohr. (Pharm. Rundsch. viii. 240-243).

A list of medicinal plants in the orders Ranunculaceæ to Leguminosæ inclusive.

Mucronoporus Andersoni, n.sp. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 79).

Found under bark of an oak log, Newfield, N. J., April, 1890.
North American Sphagna—*Contributions to the knowledge of*. C. Warnstorff. Bot. Gaz. xv. 127-140, 189-198, 217-227).

It is due to the earnest efforts of Mr. Edwin Faxon that the author has been supplied with an abundance of material for this revision. Twenty-three species are recognized. *S. Garberi* is reduced to *S. compactum*; *S. serratum*, Austin, becomes *S. Trinittense*, Muller; *S. riparium*, Angstr. is added; *S. Floridanum* (Austin) Cardot is upheld; *S. acutifolium* is split up into numerous forms and varieties and six of its varieties raised to specific rank; var. *quinquefarium*, Braith., equals *S. quinquefarium*; var. *plumulosum*, Milde, becomes *S. subnitens*, Russ. & Warn.; var. *fuscum*, Sch. is *S. fuscum*; var. *robustum*, Russ., is *S. Russowii*; var. *tenellum*, Schpr., is *S. tenellum*; var. *gracile*, Russ., is *S. Warnstorffii*, Russ.; *S. sedoides* is reduced again to a variety of *S. Pylæsii*, Brid.

Since the distribution of Austin's fine exsiccatae, the North American Sphagna have been critically studied by Braithwaite, (1880) Lindberg (1882) Lesquereux and James (1884) Cardot (1887) the number of species fluctuating from 16 to 27.

E. G. B.

Notes on the History of Botany. T. J. W. Burgess. (Pamph. 8vo., pp. 19).

This is the author's reprint of an interesting paper read before the Hamilton Association, March 13, 1890.

Opuntia Fruit as Food. Walter Dalton. (Am. Garden, xi. 467).

Pancratium fragrans. (Gard. Chron. viii. 359-360, fig. 71).

Phœnix dactylifera—*Germination of*. Mrs. J. E. Dixon. (Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ. v. 8, 9, pl. A. f. 1, 2, 3).

Phyllocactus Ackermanni. (Am. Garden, xi. 448, 449, fig. 1).

Potato Scab—*A Bacterial Disease*. H. L. Bolley. (Agric. Sci. iv. 243-256).

A record of experiments tending to prove that the potato scab is due to the presence of a specific *Bacterium*.

Provisional Host-Index of the Fungi of the United States. Part II, Gamopetalæ—Apetalæ. W. G. Farlow and A. B. Seymour. (pp. 53-133, Cambridge, 1890).

Red Wood—The. (Gard. Chron. viii. 302-304, figs. 60-63).

A popular account of *Sequoia sempervirens*, with notes upon its introduction and growth in Great Britain.

Report of the Chief of the Section of Vegetable Pathology for the Year 1889, U. S. Dept. Agric. B. T. Galloway. (Pamph. pp. 35, illustrated. Author's Edition).

In addition to an account of the economic work of the Division there is a description, with colored plate, of a mignonette disease: *Cercospora Resedæ*, Fckl.

Report of the Botanist on the Grasses and Forage Plants and the Catalogue of Plants (of Nebraska). Charles E. Bessey and Herbert J. Webber. (Pamph. 8vo. pp. 162. Lincoln, Neb., 1890. Extracted from the Report of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture for 1889).

This valuable report contains papers by Mr. Webber on "The Grasses of Central Nebraska" and "The Grasses of Northwestern Nebraska;" on "Grasses of Box Butte and Cheyenne Counties" by Mr. J. G. Smith; by Mr. Webber on the several collections of grasses exhibited at the State Fair held in 1889. The number of wild species is given as 106 and the introduced species 22. There are also papers on a variety of agricultural topics connected with other forage plants.

Mr. Webber contributes the "Catalogue of the Flora of Nebraska." This is arranged in the philosophical manner of beginning with the lower organisms and ending with what the author considers to be the most highly organized—in his case the Compositæ—the arrangement of the Flowering Plants following that of Luerssen. There are 1,890 species and varieties enumerated, curiously coincident with the date of publication. Of these, thirty-nine are Protophyta, ninety-five Zygomphyta, twenty Oophyta, 691 Carpophyta, forty-seven Bryophyta, seventeen Pteridophyta and 981 Anthophyta. In nomenclature the oldest specific name is quite consistently maintained and the original author cited in parenthesis. Common names are given in detail and localities cited for all the rarer plants. The list is an exceed-

ingly important contribution to geographical botany, and the thanks of botanists are due Dr. Bessey and Mr. Webber for the labor and care of its preparation. N. L. B.

Report of the Botanical Department of the Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, for the Year 1889. W.

A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle. (Reprint, pp. 213-364, from 2d Ann. Rep. Exp. Sta.).

This paper consists of (1) Report on the Loose Smuts of Cereals, containing detailed descriptions of *Ustilago Avenæ*, *U. Tritici*, *U. Hordei* and *U. nuda*, illustrated by nine plates. Comprehensive tables of synonymy of these four closely allied species are given. (2) Experiments in Crossing Varieties of Corn, including a bibliography of the subject. (3) Preliminary Study of the Receptivity of Corn Silk.

Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain Region and Desert of the Little Colorado in Arizona. C. Hart Merriam. (North Am. Fauna No. 3, U. S. Dept. Agric. Divn. Ornithol. and Mammal., Pamph. 8vo. pp. 136, illustrated. Washington, D.C., Sept. 11, 1890).

Several important botanical contributions are to be found in this publication. Under the heading "Remarks on the geographic distribution of species characteristic of the several zones of the San Francisco mountain region in Arizona" are lists of plants found respectively on the summit, sub-alpine or timber line zone, (Central) Hudsonian or Spruce zone, (Central) Canadian or Balsam Fir zone, Neutral or Pine zone, and Piñon zone of the mountains. Also a short account of the flora of the Desert of the Little Colorado below. In regard to the origin of the boreal flora of the mountains the author accepts the theory that during the recession of the ice in glacial times these plants were left stranded and as the temperature became warmer and warmer they ascended the mountain until they found a temperature which suited their needs. The desert flora is supposed to have come by way of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado from the deserts of western Arizona—a theory which only an intimate acquaintance with the physical features of the region can criticise. Brief notes upon some of the botanical features of the Grand Cañon are also given. Finally a list of the forest trees is appended, which

enumerates fourteen species and varieties. The work is well illustrated by maps which show the areas and limits of the various zones above mentioned.

Rhododendron Forest in New Hampshire—A. Walter Deane. (Am. Garden, xi. 595, 596, illustrated).

Describes a visit to a forest of *Rhododendron maximum* on the farm of S. M. Follansbee, Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Rose Rusts. A. B. Seymour. (Am. Garden, xi. 609, illustrated).

Description and figures of *Phragmidium mucronatum* and *P. speciosum*. Also *P. mucronatum*, var. *Americanum*, which the author thinks is probably identical with the European *P. Rosæ-alpinæ*.

Sequoia Forests of the Sierra Nevada. Frank J. Walker. (Zoe, i. 198-204, with map).

Mr. Walker estimates that 37,500 acres of *Sequoia* forest remain in the Sierra Nevada, of which about 13,500 are owned or held by the Government.

Some Attractive Native Plants. L. H. B. (Am. Garden, xi. 597-599, illustrated).

Polygala paucifolia, *Cypripedium pubescens*, *Lithospermum canescens*, *Chimaphila maculata* and *Sarcodes sanguinea* are figured. *Spiral or elliptically wound Tracheids in the axilla of small decayed Branches in Trees*. P. H. Dudley. (Journ. N. Y. Micros. Soc. vi. 110-114; four figures).

Stinking Smut of Wheat—Preliminary Experiments with Fungicides for. W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle. (Bull. No. 12, Kans. State Agric. Coll. Exp. Sta., Pl. 1).

Contains representation of *Tilletia foetens*.

Tupelo Tree—The. (Gard. and Forest, iii. 485, 486).

A popular account of *Nyssa aquatica*, illustrated by an engraving of a group in eastern Massachusetts.

Trillium—The Snowy. A. D. Selby. (Journ. Columbus Hort. Soc. v. 36, Pl. iii).

Trillium nivale is described and figured. It is stated to be in full bloom in Ohio in March.

Zonaria variegata, *Lam'x—Notes on*. Herbert Maule Richards. (Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts. and Sci. xxv. 83-92, one Plate. Reprinted. Contrib. Crypt. Lab. Harvard Univ. xiii).

This is a study of the frond-structure of an alga of the order Dictyotaceæ, collected by Professor Farlow in Bermuda and a discussion of the relation of this genus to *Dictyota*, *Taonia* and *Padina*.

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular meeting was held Tuesday evening, October 14th, with twenty-two persons present, Rev. L. H. Lighthipe in the Chair.

The Secretary presented the following amendment to the Constitution :

Resolved, That Article XXII of the Constitution be changed to read, "The regular meetings of the Club shall be held on the second Tuesday and *last* Wednesday of the month" instead of *fourth Wednesday* as it now stands.

"An account of the Autumn Flora of Southeastern Virginia" was given by Mr. Arthur Hollick, illustrated by specimens. The paper will appear in a later number of THE BULLETIN.

Miss Gaskin reported *Asplenium montanum* at Sam's Point, New York.

The second regular meeting of the month was held Wednesday evening, October 24th, the President in the Chair and twenty-three persons present.

Mr. Frank Johnson was elected an active member, and Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates and Prof. Luis Sodiro were elected corresponding members.

The committee on amendment to Constitution reported favorably thereon.

The paper of the evening "New or Noteworthy North American Phanerogams" was given by Dr. N. L. Britton.

Dr. Wheelock remarked on the two species of *Pentstemon*, *P. frutescens*, of Arctic America, and *P. crassifolium*, Shutt. of Florida, a hitherto undescribed plant.

Miss Stabler reported a peculiar growth of ærial roots in Swamp Maple as noticed by her at Great Neck, L. I. The trees in several instances were decayed 10 or 15 feet above the ground, and roots 1½ inch in diameter had been sent out from above through this decayed growth to the ground 15 feet below.